



MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

VOL V—NUMBER 41

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'Job Freeze' Order Causes Bad Problem

San Francisco, Calif. (CFLNL)—That unreasonableness in the enforcement of the job-freeze order now in effect in this area can work tremendous hardships on the workers involved, as well as interfere with production, has been demonstrated in a recent case of a building trades worker which is typical of a serious problem which requires immediate adjustment.

A building construction trades worker had finished his job for his contractor, and as is usual in cases of this kind, would have to be available in several weeks when his employer would have another job to finish. As this worker was not eligible to unemployment benefits without first applying for suitable employment, and the time element was also a consideration, he was sent by the Employment Service to a job in the shipyard.

After being employed by the shipyard he was frozen to that job and so could not return to his former trade. Such a situation will not only freeze a great number of building construction workers on jobs which others can fill, but it will seriously jeopardize the whole building construction industry.

Homes for war workers are just as important and as urgently needed for turning out the required production connected with the war effort as are other lines of work directly tied up with war production. If men of this type of work will be frozen to jobs out of their usual employment, there will soon be a critical scarcity of these workers and the whole industry will suffer, as well as the war program.

The California State Federation of Labor is looking into this case, as well as others, to obtain an immediate adjustment in order to prevent further dislocation of these workers and this vitally important industry.

EMPLOYERS URGED TO FILE REPORTS ON ESSENTIAL MEN

Washington, D. C. Announcing that available manpower of military age will permit only about 1,500,000 industrial deferments at the end of this year, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission has urged employers of the approximately 3,000,000 men now deferred for occupational reasons to cooperate for their orderly induction by promptly filing out manning tables and replacement schedules.

Stressing the need for prompt filing of manning tables and replacement schedules, Chairman McNutt stated that estimate of 1,500,000 men who can be deferred in industry as of next December 31 takes into consideration these who will become 18 before that date and also men with dependents who had been classified in former Class 3-B.

Want Dangerous Job? Enroll With The Fire Guards!

An urgent appeal to "the men and women of organized labor to offer their skills, their time and their courage for a dangerous new job—the Fire Guards," has been made by James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, in announcing plans for a fire-fighting force of 1,500,000 volunteers.

"Workers and their families living in war production centers know that when enemy fire bombs fall, theirs will be a double responsibility," he said. "They must protect themselves and their neighbors against fire, and they must help put out plant fires so that production losses can be kept down. That means many thousands of working men and women will be needed for the Fire Guards to man pump-tank extinguishers which have been distributed in all target-area cities in the country."

Radio France, General Henri Giraud's station at Algiers, reported that because "young German students are getting stirred up," a Gestapo agent has been stationed in "every" German university.

ALONG CANNERY ROW (AFL Fish Cannery Workers)

The proper title of this column this week should be: "Morgan King Along Cannery Row!" You see, Morgan has been on vacation, but has spent most of his time at the union working. Huh!

Morgan did a little other work, however—he started building rabbit hutches and was forced to build seven to catch up with the production line.

Catherine Radcliff, a nurse at Cal-Pak, died recently. The union sent flowers.

Jules Meedof has been called here from Fresno to help arbitrate our difficulties with employers on next season's wages.

Morgan King traveled to Los Angeles to attend a Fish and Game Commission hearing recently. He reports the F. & G. Commission did the following:

1. Removed the monthly limit on sardine reduction, establishing the limit as seasonal.

2. Tentatively granted ten new permits for reductions.

The Can Opener reports that the reporter for this column appeared with a swell new "hair do" the other day.

Louis Martin was in San Francisco last weekend inquiring of the War Labor Board regarding procedure in case of disputes, contract agreements, etc.

Tillie Mrovia has severed all past connections—he's back at Cal-Pak. Tillie has a new hobby, painting, and declared: "I'm the Rembrandt of Cannery Row!"

Morgan King sends this tip to vacationers: "Stay out of bars; taste your own jug, and take your own wife—it's cheaper!"

And Pearl Thomas asks: "Who was the squeaky voiced woman asking for Morgan's home telephone number, and declaring she was his 'cousin'?"

Monterey Fish Cannery Workers led the successful campaign which won the exemption of the whole fish canning industry from provisions of the President's Executive Order 9240.

The Fish Cannery Workers meet tonight (Friday) at the Labor Temple in New Monterey.

And with that bit of choice gossip, we're tongue-tied—back to the tin for

—THE CAN OPENER

Helen Norman's Car Taken, Found

Helen Norman, popular business representative of Salinas Culinary Alliance 467, reports her car stolen, but recovered later.

The secretary had taken the car to a garage for servicing, and reports that the garage left the machine outside. The next morning the car was missing. It was found three days later with accessories all stripped off.

Newcomers Win City Election

Three newcomers are on the Salinas city council as result of city elections recently. Elected were C. L. Verrin, packing house manager; Walter Phillips, grover, and John Meinberg, milk dealer. The labor council had taken action to support only one of the five candidates in the campaign, J. A. Gilbart, trucker and cafe operator, who was defeated.

Building Trades To Elect Soon

The Monterey County Building and Construction Trades Council will hold its annual election of officers at the meeting of Thursday night, July 15, Dale Ward, secretary and business agent, reports.

Nominations will be opened at the meeting of Thursday, July 1. All delegates are urged to be present.

Barbers Enjoy Family Picnic

Members of Barbers Union 896 of Monterey last weekend enjoyed a delightful family-style picnic at Big Sur, reports Secretary A. H. Thompson.

Members and their wives and families took part in the affair, which was pronounced "most enjoyable."



Pacific Veteran Lauds Labor

NEW YORK.—"I have been visiting a few factories, and it was encouraging to me and certainly to the boys out there to see what wonderful work is going on here and how you men and all the men like you are giving us goods with which to defeat the enemy. Without you we could not possibly win. With the goods you produce we will beat hell out of the Japs and the Nazis!"

Sgt. William Caldwell of the U. S. Army Air Force, chief radio operator aboard the bomber "Goonie Bird" of the 11th Bombardment Group, first outfit to reach Guadalcanal where he served 8 months, in those words gives due credit to the production records of American war plant workers.

He spoke at Manhattan Center to members of Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). Also addressing the meeting, honoring 212 members of Local No. 3 who are continuing in war work although eligible for retirement, were Mayor LaGuardia, Joseph D. Keenan, associate director of the WPB, Labor Production Division, and Maj. C. J. Bishop, Industrial Services Division, Bureau of Public Relations, U. S. Army.

Wounded in the Guadalcanal action, Sergeant Caldwell also fought at Midway and Pearl Harbor. The 11th Bombardment Group was cited by President Roosevelt for having dropped more bombs and sunk more ships than any other squadron. Sergeant Caldwell personally shot down 5 of the 20 Jap fighters credited to the B-17 "Goonie Bird."

Sergeant Caldwell, 23, is a native of Yonkers, N. Y., and a graduate of Cambridge University, England.

NO ACTION ON DISPUTE WHILE MEN ON STRIKE, WARN REGIONAL W.L.B.

The Tenth Regional War Labor Board has made it clear that it will give no consideration to the issues in a labor dispute while the employees are on strike, it was announced by Thomas Fair Neblett, chairman and public member of the RWLB.

It has been decided by unanimous action of the board that if a strike occurs the case is to be placed immediately at the bottom of the docket and no consideration is to be given the issues involved so long as the strike continues.

"Ten days after the attack on Pearl Harbor," Neblett declared, "labor pledged to the President and the nation that as an obligation of citizenship there would be no strikes until the war is won. The War Labor Board was set up by the President to settle labor disputes by peaceful means, and the National Board later created Regional War Labor Boards, under its jurisdiction, to make possible speedier action upon labor disputes throughout the country. The War Labor Board was made the guardian of the no-strike pledge by labor and the no-lockout pledge by industry.

VIOLATE PLEDGE

"Later it was charged by Congress with administration of the wage stabilization policy, with power to act upon voluntarily agreed-upon applications for wage increases by employers and employees. This also was made part of the duties of the tri-partite regional boards.

"Any workers who go on strike violate their pledge to America and abrogate their responsibilities of citizenship by taking advantage of the war in attempting to achieve economic gain by force during a time of national peril.

"In any strike in California, Arizona or Nevada by those under jurisdiction of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, the case will go at once to the bottom of the

Public Workers Get Wage Boost Without WLB

Employees of state, county, municipal and other non-federal governmental divisions may continue to receive wage or salary adjustments under the revised wage stabilization program, without approval of the National War Labor Board or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it was announced in a joint statement by the Board and the Commission.

"It is presumed," the statement asserted, "that public employers will continue to cooperate as they have in the past and will not make adjustments in wages or salaries which would be in contravention of the national stabilization policy as expressed" in the various executive order relating to economic stabilization. The clarifying statement was issued because of the uncertainty on the part of non-federal governmental divisions as to whether their powers to make wage adjustments were continued under the April 8 Hold-the-Line Order.

A drive is under way to raise \$5,000,000 in war bonds with which to purchase the destroyer and over \$3,000,000 of the amount has already been raised.

UNION WILL BUY U. S. DESTROYER

It may seem a long distance from the making of a hat to the firing line in the war—but not where New York Millinery workers are concerned. Members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (A. F. of L.) in New York City have decided to carry the war to Hitler and Hirohito in the form of a U. S. Destroyer—a gift to the government from the workers and their employers.

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WITH THE TEAMSTER

Teamsters Union 287
San Jose, Calif.

Returning from the Teamsters' convention at Santa Barbara, George Jenoff, secretary of Local 287, reported the conclave unanimous in the idea of not turning the Japanese loose on the Pacific Coast.

Jenoff attended the convention with William Conboy, international representative, Johnny Silva also represented Local 287 at the sessions.

The Salinas Lettuce Truck drivers still are awaiting conclusion of negotiations. The question of whether or not this group of men fall in an agricultural or industrial classification has been raised and is complicating negotiations.

Union officials, however, say that regardless of how the men finally are classified, negotiations will be rushed through.

New headquarters have been opened for Teamsters Union 287 at Salinas—at the corner of John and Main Streets. Red Carey is in charge.

Dave Beck has expressed a growing concern over the speeding of truck drivers on the highway. It is pointed out that although there is a shortage of drivers and equipment, there also is a war going on and tires must be preserved—WATCH YOUR STEP and HOLD 'ER DOWN!

The Sunlite Baking Co. case at San Jose has been settled, with the old commissions now in effect, after the War Labor Board cut in two the arbitrator's recommendations.

Submission of a 20-page brief in behalf of requested increases for milk wagon drivers completed the case for this group of men. It's up to the War Labor Board now.

Negotiations are continuing slowly and non-progressively with Hendy's, at Sunnyvale. Good things are hoped for, however.

Meat rationing will not affect the health of men doing the heaviest work provided they get enough of other foods supplying the necessary food elements, according to leading nutrition scientists and medical authorities.

"It would help workers to make the adjustments in their food habits that meat rationing makes necessary if they realized that there are foods other than meat which provide protein for muscle building and body repair," say Dr. Robert S. Goodhart, Chief, Nutrition in Industry Division, Food Distribution Administration.

The Nutrition in Industry Division provides the following chart, based upon National Research Council list of protein content of some of the common foods, showing percentages of protein compared with the protein value (8 grams) in one and one half ounces of lean beef.

Portions of the machines, seized by Monmouth, N. J. police and turned over to the Signal Corps, are being utilized by the Corps' technicians in many ways.

The relay that controlled the "tilt" light on the pinball machines is now part of the control system for the Fort Monmouth air-raid warning system, and selector relays from the boards of chance have replaced the patchboard system by which groups of loud speakers at the Fort had been switched in on the sound system.

PINBALL MACHINE IS GOING TO WAR

Signal Corps technicians at Fort Monmouth, N. J., have discovered the real "payoff" on pinball machines.

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SEAMEN'S CLUB IN SCOTLAND

DRAWS PRAISE

Thanks to the contributions of the members of the American Federation of Labor, merchant seamen of all Allied nations spending their shore leave in Glasgow, Scotland, can now obtain rest, recreation, food, and when necessary warm clothing, at the newly opened Havelock Wilson Glasgow Merchant Seamen's Club. The club has been established and will be maintained with funds donated by AFL members through the Labor League for Human Rights.

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WHOLE NUMBER 1186

LOCAL 483 SPEAKS

(Bartenders, Hotel & Restaurant Employees No. 483)

DID YOU KNOW? That our union lost one of its staunchest supporters and its greatest victory in the death of Al Pothast last week?

That two bartenders, Toney Rey and former President Charles Saxton were pallbearers for Bro. Al's funeral?

That there's been nothing new done on the contract, what with employer unwillingness and the War Labor Board, etc? Anyway, our members are getting top pay, or they don't work—they can go to war plants for good pay if employers won't give them a living wage.

That Paul Baker became father of an eight pound one ounce baby boy recently, and is he proud?

NEW PROJECTS FOR SALINAS AREA WAITED

A number of new projects are being awaited by building trades crafts in the Salinas area, reports J. B. McGinley, business agent for Laborers Union 272. Included are:

New sewage project for Salinas, bids to be opened June 24.

Highway surfacing job in the Seaside area (near Monterey), bids opened last week.

Alisal School fire repairs, call for bids just published.

Army infirmary to start soon at Rodeo grounds.

At the Spigel plant, steps were being taken to have at least one unit in operation this week and craftsmen were working 14 hours a day.

Pour of concrete on the new highway bridge at Twin Bridges was to start this week with about six weeks' work to go.

The Holister air base runway was almost completed with a few laborers finishing up the work.

Carpenters 1323 Elect Officers On Monday Night

Carpenters Union 1323 of Monterey will hold annual elections at the regular meeting next Monday night at the new Building Trades Hall to pick officers for the ensuing terms, it was announced.

Nominations were opened at a recent meeting with little opposition developing for major posts.

Nominees, mostly incumbents, include: George Dietl, president; Grover Bethard, vice president; William Allen, recording secretary; Dale Ward, financial secretary; W. J. Dickerson, treasurer, and George Weber, trustee.</

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WHAT CAUSES INFLATION?

In practically everything that the American public is being given to read the falsehood is stated again and again that present-day high wages and nearly everybody working threaten to bring on an unprecedented inflation. By inflation is meant that the amount of goods any sum of money will buy is being steadily decreased as inflation increases.

This false claim that the amount of wages being distributed is the primary cause or a cause at all of inflation should be spied for just what it is, namely a falsehood. The truth is that any wave of prosperity, which may happen to come to the lot of the great mass of working people of this or any other country does not of itself cause an inflation.

What does cause every inflation is the profit hungry price manipulator, who seldom passes up an opportunity to boost prices on the defenseless public. No wage increase, whether local or widespread, is overlooked by the profiteers, who like leeches get between the producer and the consumer, to milk them for every last cent they can wheedle out of them.

When purchasing power is low, which is another way of saying that wages are low, and millions are out of work and not earning anything, it becomes very difficult for the profiteers to maintain high prices or to send them soaring higher and higher. Because this is true is probably the reason so many people accept the much heralded misconception that high wages or plenty work to employ all causes inflation.

The fact of the matter is that the only cause there can be for inflation is that somebody in control of fixing prices force prices up to such an extent that purchasing power of money is decreased. If prices are doubled, on an average, dollars have only half the value they had before prices started to go up. That is inflation with a vengeance, but what caused the inflation was the doubling of the prices.

Here again, just as it becomes very difficult to boost prices when unemployment is everywhere, earning power low and buying power equally low, so when nearly everybody is working and earning high wages it becomes much easier for the profiteers to send prices skyrocketing. The only limit they have in their creed is to charge "all that the traffic will bear." In other words they invariably boost the prices as long as they can move their goods at the higher levels. This is the real cause, the only cause of every inflation that ever took place. Many other minor causes may stimulate an inflationary period. But none of these cause the inflation. There can be only one real primary cause and that cause always is the skyrocketing of selling prices of the necessities of life that all human beings must have to exist.

Quit blaming unions for causing inflations. They do not and cannot do that. The only people on earth who can and do cause inflations are the price-fixers. They make money cheap by boosting prices skyward.

WHOM DOES PROSPERITY WORRY?

Does a wave of general prosperity ever worry anybody? It most certainly does. The man who fattens and gets rich on the debts of others never likes to see prosperity last any too long.

It is tough on the money lender when prosperity becomes so general that many people start paying off their debts. Sometimes banks have to close up if too many mortgages are paid off.

Loan sharks would never permit very much prosperity if they had all the say about it.

People who enrich themselves by foreclosing mortgages on helpless debtors, seldom prosper at that game during periods of general prosperity.

In short those people who enrich themselves at the expense of the poor and the helpless welcome hard times and gloat over periods of depression. It makes it easier for them to take advantage of the poverty stricken and do they do it? Just watch them and see.

All of which adds emphasis to the age-old adage: "Do not buy more than you can pay for." The day that people get out of debt is usually a very happy one for them.

We might just as well be hardboiled about these axis powers. When they are knocked out of this war, as they eventually will be, aside from disarming them we should let them stew in their own juice enough years to enable them to get some sense into their heads by their own effort and experience. They have been living on pillage and loot so long now that they need to eke out their existence the hard way till they learn the other way does not pay. It would be folly for us to start feeding them because they quit. Let them scratch for their own worms. It is the only way they can ever learn to be decent again.

It was two years ago June 22nd since the Germans invaded Russia. They have doubtless regretted that move many times.

GIGGLES
AND
GROANS

ORIGINAL PLAN FAVERED

The driver of a Western bus drew up and found he was in the hands of bandits.

"Hands up," said one of the bandits. "We're going to rob the men and kiss the women."

"No," said another member of the gang, "we'll leave the ladies alone."

"Young man," said a woman of uncertain age from up New England way, "mind your own business; your friend is managing this holdup."

THE HEIFER SQUAKS.

"I'm going to love you until the cows come home."

"Okay, fresh guy. But meanwhile you don't have to pet the calves."

DOGGONE TOUGH

A young man whose first job was that of reporter on a newspaper was having a lot of trouble writing his stories. All his efforts seemed to find their way into the trash basket.

Finally one day the city editor called him and said: "Look—you don't quite know what the public is interested in, what news really is. For example, if a dog bites a man, that isn't news. But if a man bites a dog, that's news."

The young man thought about that and several days later the paper came out with the following headline:

FIRE PLUG BREAKS — WETS DOG.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IT IS OUR PRIVILEGE ON THIS THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVASION OF THE NETHERLANDS TO INTRODUCE TO YOU THE GREATEST LIVING AUTHORITY ON THE DUTCH, WE PRESENT: THE ENEMY!"

Those few lines in the preface to this delightful booklet, *Mein Kampf in Holland*, give the substance of the latest publication by the Netherlands Information Bureau of New York.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, it is our privilege on this third anniversary of the invasion of the Netherlands to introduce to you the greatest living authority on the Dutch, we present: THE ENEMY!"

Designed as a new "chapter" to Hitler's famous *Mein Kampf*, the new Dutch booklet has been compiled carefully from German and German-controlled newspapers and radio speeches. A "postscript" in the form of propaganda statements by Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reichs Commissioner in Holland, and pictures of "the real Hitler" as printed by the Nazis themselves, embellish the booklet.

Purpose of the booklet is contained in the introduction which was prepared by the Netherlands Information Bureau, which is quoted in part:

"This booklet is . . . and admission of importance. After three years of describing the resistance of the Dutch to Nazi tyranny, we have run out of adjectives. Dauntless and indomitable, gallant . . . these and a thousand other words truthfully used a thousand times have lost their meaning and their flavor. . . . Our readers, too, may well long since have felt that words like these can carry no conviction or, worse, that anything we say and write about this subject dearest to our hearts must necessarily be colored by self-interest or falsified by wishful thinking . . . if it be true that none can speak the truth about themselves, let others tell our story for us. Let those be our spokesmen who have least interest in flattering us, who have lived—and learned—with

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WHILE PROFITS HOLD THEIR OWN, MILLIONS OF WORKERS EARN LESS THAN \$35 A WEEK

Officials are estimating that 1943 profits, after present taxes, will amount to about \$6 billion, or 13 per cent more than the \$5,360,000,000 of 1942. Excluding those corporations showing a deficit and including only those showing a profit, 1943 profits are expected to reach \$7,500,000,000.

Is the above a statement from a wild-eyed labor editor? Why, bless your hearts, no. It is from the very conservative, factual United States News for May 14.

A detailed study of 260 manufacturing, mining, service, construction and trade firms has been made. They are engaged in food and beverages, textiles and apparel, paper products, chemicals and drugs, petroleum, stone, clay and glass, iron and steel, electrical equipment, machinery, auto and equipment, miscellaneous metal products, miscellaneous manufacturing, mining and quarrying, wholesale and retail trade, service and construction. Net income shown is after depreciation, interest, taxes and other charges and reserves, but before dividends, and net worth includes book value of outstanding preferred and common stock and surplus account at beginning of each year for comparison. Average composite figures show:

HOW BUSINESS FARED

Net income for first quarter of 1943—\$257,385,000; for first quarter of 1942—\$254,176,000. This is an increase of 7.1 percent.

WHAT WORKERS OUGHT TO GET

On the other hand, the AFL Monthly Labor Survey for May shows that many millions of workers are not doing so well in keeping abreast with the high cost of living. A study (based on the Heller Committee Budget adjusted by Labor Department Cost of Living Figures, with the National Industrial Conference Board figures from December, 1942, to March, 1943) shows the wage necessary to support a family of four at mini-

mum efficiency with March, 1943 prices. In Western cities such a weekly wage should be, as was ascertained: \$49.48 in Denver; \$47.75 in Houston; \$49.52 in Los Angeles; \$53.71 in San Francisco; and \$51.81 in Seattle.

WHAT WORKERS DO GET

Yet the facts show that the average weekly wage actually received by workers in March, 1943 was:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Durable goods | \$47.79 |
| Aircraft and parts | 60.84 |
| Shipbuilding | 58.46 |
| Explosives | 46.42 |
| Automobiles | 55.62 |
| Machine tools | 54.10 |
| Nonferrous metals | 46.13 |
| Lumber | 29.68 |
| Stone, clay and glass | 35.15 |
| Textiles | 27.70 |
| Clothing | 27.23 |
| Leather products | 29.52 |
| Boots and shoes | 28.10 |
| Food | 33.75 |
| Tobacco | 24.16 |
| Paper products | 35.11 |
| Chemicals | 40.32 |
| Quarrying | 33.21 |
| Retail trade | 24.55 |

MANY LINES SUB-STANDARD

The reader will note that with the exception of a few of the higher-paid workers in vital war industries, the bulk are getting far below the lowest Houston minimum of \$47.75. In fact, some 8,610,000 workers are getting less than \$10 a week, and more than half of those are getting less than \$50 a week!

Skinned Milk For Us -- And Cream for the Rich

The fight against inflation is being waged vigorously only on one front now, namely in chaining the workers' wages to the Little Steel Formulas which only permits raises of 15% over the pay at the end of 1940, though the cost of living has risen by about 24% in the meantime.

But there is no such chain to hold back increases in the salaries for the heads of "our" corporations.

Let us look at the record, as given by the American Investors Union of New York in their April Bulletin.

| | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| American Locomotive Co.—W. Dickerman | 75,954 | 77,239 | 114,091 |
| Armour & Co.—G. A. Eastwood | 74,378 | 91,640 | 101,340 |
| Aviation Corporation—V. Emanuel | 25,000 | 79,150 | 83,917 |
| Budd Wheel Co.—E. G. Budd | 110,428 | 117,629 | 140,318 |
| Burlington Mills, Inc.—J. Spencer Love | 91,940 | 179,652 | 196,340 |
| Canada Dry Gingerale, Inc.—R. W. Moore | 47,747 | 53,308 | 65,540 |
| Dochier Die Casting Co.—H. D. Dochier | 35,930 | 49,824 | 56,105 |
| Electric Storage Battery Co.—R. C. Norberg | 42,832 | 50,108 | 69,740 |
| Fairbanks, Morse & Co.—R. H. Morse | 120,700 | 120,960 | 162,170 |
| Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.—J. W. Thomas | 91,937 | 98,437 | 120,000 |
| Flintkote Co.—I. J. Harvey, Jr. | 53,370 | 55,326 | 90,050 |
| General American Transp. Corp.—L. N. Selig | 60,000 | 72,000 | 84,000 |
| Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.—E. J. Thomas | 91,937 | 98,437 | 120,000 |
| Kennecott Copper Co.—E. T. Stannard | 101,220 | 101,050 | 126,150 |
| J. R. Kinney, Inc.—G. L. Smith | 23,600 | 31,600 | 44,150 |
| Lima Locomotive Works Co.—J. E. Dixon | 31,680 | 49,030 | 63,150 |
| Loew's, Inc.—L. B. Mayer | 697,048 | 704,425 | 949,766 |
| Munsingwear, Inc.—E. L. Olrich | 27,886 | 44,424 | 68,787 |
| J. C. Penny Co.—A. W. Hughes | 47,975 | 72,059 | 81,155 |
| Phelps Dodge Corp.—L. S. Cates | 100,520 | 127,843 | 151,350 |
| Savage Arms Co.—F. F. Hickey | 32,010 | 71,850 | 86,400 |
| Snider Packing Co.—S. E. Comstock | 22,000 | 22,000 | 35,595 |
| Standard Oil Co. (Ohio)—W. T. Holliday | 90,000 | 90,000 | 120,000 |
| Swift & Co.—J. Holmes | 65,000 | 74,442 | 85,000 |
| Union Bag & Paper Co.—A. S. Calder | 86,829 | 86,829 | 100,731 |
| Vick Chemical Co.—H. S. Richardson | 48,360 | 75,516 | 95,285 |
| Walworth Co.—W. B. Holton, Jr. | 60,000 | 95,250 | 123,184 |
| Willys-Overland Motors Co.—J. W. Frazer | 60,000 | 102,593 | |

In every case, the increase was a lot more than 15%, and in some cases it was more than 100%. The increases were to people who did not need them in any case.

President Roosevelt tried to stop this by limiting salaries to \$67,000 a year, or \$25,000 net and free and clear after all taxes and other deductions allowed under the income tax law. But the anti-New Deal majority in Congress, some of whom seem to hate Roosevelt and the working class more than they hate Hitler, did not permit him to do so.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS, Member of Local 189, American Federation of Teachers.

STARS IN SERVICE



Pamphlet Gives Weight Lifting Prevention Tips

Acting upon widespread requests from industry, organized labor, and government contract agencies, the U. S. Department of Labor's Division of Labor Standards last winter called together a group of safety experts, plant physicians and personnel officers to consider practical methods for preventing injury to workers engaged in the handling of heavy weights. Their recommendations are now available in printed form, embodied in the Division's Special Bulletin No. 11, "A Guide to the Prevention of Weight-Lifting Injuries."

Material handling — whose smooth functioning is essential to capacity production — has long been the foremost source of work injuries in manufacturing. Strains, sprains, and hernias, incurred in manual lifting and carrying, loom large among such injuries both in number and seriousness. Laying workers up for 7 to 19 weeks, these injuries create a serious productive-time loss, a loss which could be largely eliminated by proper handling practices and methods. The pamphlet covers the fundamentals of safe lifting and conveying in all its phases—planning and control of processes and work methods, selection and training of workers assigned to heavy manual lifting and carrying, the importance of careful and continuing supervision. Photographs and graphic illustrations are used to highlight such points as the use of mechanical devices, the importance of distance and work duration, the principles of safe manual lifting.

Requests for the publication should be addressed to the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Female Employees In Aircraft Plants Show Decline

San Francisco, California For the first time since their employment in the industry, the number of women wage earners in aircraft plants in California declined, John F. Dalton, Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, announced today.

A decrease of 300 female plant workers to 101,900 in April from 102,200 in March, was reported by the industry. The number employed in April, however, remained nearly ten times above the level of 10,700 in the same month a year ago. Additional hirings of men more than compensated for the loss of female wage earners from March to April so that the total factory force in aircraft plants increased.

In private shipyards, the trend was reversed. The number of women rose by 3,700 to 18,900 in April from 15,200 in March, while the number of male workers decreased slightly.

WAR EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION UP

American workers are producing and delivering special equipment to the Corps of Engineers at a greatly accelerated rate, the War Department has revealed. Delivery of special equipment reached a total of \$62,468,000 in April, an increase of 279 per cent over April, 1942. May deliveries were expected to show an increase of \$10,000,000 over April.

The importance of amphibious warfare and the necessity for river crossings in battle plans are reflected in the sharp increase in the deliveries of boats, bridges and bridging equipment, which the report shows to be more than 29 times the April, 1942, volume.

Deliveries of steel mats for airfield construction increased by 353 per cent, searchlights by 525 per cent, and delivery of other lighting equipment jumped almost 15-fold.

Nazis Sell Young Girls Into Slavery

Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov in a note to Allied governments states that the Germans have abducted countless Russians, including 400,000 young girls and have set up slave markets to sell Soviet citizens, and citizens from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Holland, France and Belgium to factories and private persons in Germany. These workers are half starved, beaten and forced to work 12 hours a day.

Eighteen young girls from Kursk were sold for 17 marks each to a German landlord west of Berlin. His superintendent beat them for taking carrots and lettuce from the field to prevent starvation.

Nazi Labor Office Hit

"Organized resistance" against new shipment of French workers to Germany led to a bomb explosion that wrecked the Nazi "labor recruiting office" in Annemasse, southeast France, according to an article in the Swiss newspaper *Journal de Genève* to the OWL.



WLB TIGHTENS PROCEDURE ON WAGE CHANGES

Washington, D. C. In order to prevent certain employers from violating the spirit and intent of the wage stabilization program, the NWLB has tightened restrictions on individual wage and salary adjustments which can be made without Board approval.

Prior to the Board's recent action, under General Orders 5 and 9, issued last October employers were authorized to grant individual increases for merit, length of service, promotions, or reclassifications or increases called for by the operation of an apprentice or trainee system, provided such increases were within established wage or salary rate schedules and did not increase price ceilings.

The Board found, however, that some employers were circumventing the wage stabilization program by granting wage increases on the grounds that they were within an established wage or salary rate schedule when, in fact, no such schedule was in existence.

In order to plug this loophole, and in order to remove any doubt on the part of both employers and workers as to what individual increase can be granted without Board approval, the Board has amended General Orders 8 and 9 by General Order 31 which sets forth the type of wage rate schedule under which the individual increase must fall. The following conditions must be present:

1. That the wage rate schedule must have been specifically approved by the WLB.

2. The schedule must be contained in a collective bargaining agreement in existence on May 31, 1943.

3. The schedule must conform to the employer's practice prior to October 27, 1942. The employer can demonstrate this either through his payroll records or by showing that he has formally communicated such a schedule to his employees.

New Simplified Plan for Bond Buying Divulged.

Newark, New Jersey By the end of 1943, the average American family should be investing approximately 25 cents of every dollar income in war bonds, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., told New Jersey's war finance leaders here today, during a luncheon at which plans were laid for New Jersey's new simplified bond selling organization.

The New Jersey group is the first in the United States to re-organize since Mr. Morgenthau's announcement last week that state bond organizations were to be streamlined and amplified in order to concentrate on individuals and to sell bonds to still greater numbers of people.

Foreman Quits To Organize Donnelly Crew

On the day he completed 25 years' service for Donnelly's Lake Erie Press of Chicago, late in May, its most popular foreman was unanimously elected president of the Council of Union Donnelly Employees, composed of A. F. of L. supporters in the mammoth non-union shop. Effective as of his "silver" anniversary, L. D. Maxwell resigned his \$6,000 executive position with the Donnelly concern to become special representative of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union. As such he will work under direct supervision of Major George L. Berry, international president, with the specific assignment of enrolling the remainder of Donnelly's 1,125 pressroom employees.

Profiteering High In Nazi Germany

New York, N. Y. Industrial profiteering and piling up of hidden war profits seem to be a principal feature of Nazi Germany at war, according to an economic survey by the DRESDEN BANK, Germany's leading banking institute and outstanding exponent of the idea of concentrating German business and commerce in "bigger and better hands".

Concealed armament and war profits of German industrial and share corporations during the period 1933 to 1942 amounted to seven billion marks, according to German financial sources, or approximately 39% of the nominal share capital of these corporations.

Business Conditions Good

Washington, D. C. Business failures are at the lowest point in 50 years according to the Office of Price Administration. The volume of business done, dollar margins over costs, and profits before taxes are today at high levels, the statement declared. Distributors of food are enjoying "the most favorable economic position on record."

Post-War Economic Policy Of League of Nations Told

The League of Nations has just published the first part of the report of its Delegation on Economic Depression. The report bears the title "The Transition from War to Peace Economy," and its first chapter is called "The Objectives of Economic Policy."

SOCIETY RESPONSIBLE

"3. That in use of these productive resources, the provision of goods and services to meet the essential physiological needs of all classes of the population in food, clothing, house room and medical care, is a prime consideration;

"4. That society distribute, as far as possible, the risk to the individual from interruption or reduction of earning power;

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789

BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec., Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St., Salinas; Pres., Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose; phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEYMAN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m. at 227 Monterey Ave.; Pres., Nate Freeman; Sec., W. G. Kenyon.

BARTENDERS UNION LOCAL NO. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Karl Hess, Sec. and Bus. Agt., Eddie Rose, President.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson (East) Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Col. 2132.

CARPENTERS 245—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters' Hall, North Main St. Pres., Guy Paulson; Vice Pres., Amos Schefield; Sec., H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4246; Treas., R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave., Rec. Sec., Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agt., George R. Harter, 1060 E. Market St., Phone 5335. Office, 422 No. Main St., Phone 5721.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesdays. Pres., Mrs. Marie Brayton; Sec., Mrs. Blanche Van Emmon; Treas., Mrs. Helen Keiser.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m., at Labor Temple. Pres., Jessie King; Bus. Mgr., Helen Norman, office at Labor Temple; Office Sec., Bertha Boles.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243—Meets the first Friday in each Month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Business Manager, Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. L. E. Tole Pres.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres., F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Schneier; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373 Main Street. F. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Dona Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hillby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec-Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

LINOLEUM, CARPET AND SOFT TILE WORKERS UNION, of Painters Union 1104—Meets at Labor Temple, first and third Tuesdays, 7:30 p.m.; Harry Nash, Chairman.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec-Treas., 137 Clay St.; D. D. McAnaney, Pres.

OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vosburgh, secretary, 240 E. San Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m. at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Fritch.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1104; Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres., C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec., D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple. Phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Al Eversley, Rec. Sec., Phil Prater; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Louis Jenkins, office at Labor Temple. (Exec. Bd., meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.)

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1046: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Tont St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 2944R; P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Allop, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 1413 Wren St., secretary.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Secy., E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas, Meets in Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 p.m. P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey, secretary, 117 Pajaro street, Salinas, Phone 7890.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 361 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543—C. R. McCloskey, Salinas, Pres.; A. C. Davis, Sec-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Meets last Sunday, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 1st Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Rufus Robinson, 200 Windham St., Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

THE WORKINGS OF DEMOCRACY

By RUTH TAYLOR

Under the strain and stress of the moment, when events of world-shaking import are taking place with every tick of the clock, impatient souls are grumbling at the slow workings of democracy. They say it cannot function properly and are all for taking it apart and putting it together again according to some plan of their own. They speak of democracy as though it were but the blueprint of some intricate machine which, with clock-like precision, should turn out articles alike to the shading of a hair.

But democracy is not a blueprint or a machine—not even a machine in the political sense. Democracy is a way of life which stems from the individual. It is the method by which he learns to live amicably with his neighbor. It is the formula which civilized and free people have found most useful in working out the great problem of human relations.

Democracy is the way of revolution by evolution. It is the only way to overcome the slavery of want, the slavery of ignorance, the slavery of discrimination—whether it be of class, creed or color. It lies the solution to all of our problems, for democracy depends upon the will of the people—which is but the will and the courage of many individuals banded together.

Democracy is the way of action. It is not static. Its growth is slow but never ceasing. It is not based upon tradition alone. Democracy is the way to do the things that must be done. It must always move ahead. Democracy is the traffic rule of life. It adapts itself to the exigencies of the road. Its green and red lights are spaced on the traffic changes of the time.

Democracy is the way of justice. Racial or religious discrimination, class hatreds, group pressure are all breaches of democracy, are flaws in the road that must and will be corrected in the course of time. The way may be long and hard but the democratic way will prevail in the end!

Democracy being a way and not an arbitrary law has flaws—many of them. But those mistakes are man made and can be corrected by the will of the majority. What rights the majority have, can be retained by them only if they allow the same rights to the minority. Because the majority wants free speech, they must allow it to the minority. The right of argument and conversion is open to the minority and majority alike.

Democracy like Christianity is a way that must be followed to be proven. We know that it works in a crisis, unwieldy though it may seem to the outsider compared to the quick arbitrary actions of the dictators. But—though we were unarmed, unmaned, and unprepared for war, yet when it came, our men in arms, our men and women in the production lines and on the home front showed the world what a democracy could do in months that the aggressor nations took years to accomplish!

Democracy works in war. Democracy will also work in peace if we as individuals follow its way as we do in war!

**Radar Is War's
'Secret Weapon'**

The secret weapon which, with the Spitfires and Hurricanes, saved England from Hitler's bombers in 1940, and which now warns the Japanese Zeros to keep a respectful distance from American territory, is revealed by the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board as radar equipment used to transmit and receive radio waves.

Highly developed by the United Nations, radar equipment, by precise use of radio waves, swiftly and exactly plots the locations of enemy ships and planes as they sail or fly beyond reach of the most powerful field glass. Mist and cloud cannot hide the enemy from the electronic tube and its associated equipment.

REDWOOD LUMBER

WORKER PAY UP

A wage increase of 7½ cents an hour for every worker in the California redwood lumber industry will go into effect immediately on order of the West Coast Lumber Commission, Chairman Ben H. Kizer, Spokane, announced at Seattle in accordance with word from the National War Labor Board, of which the Lumber Commission is a special agency for five western states.

The 7½-cents-an-hour pay boost represents a 2½-cents-an-hour reduction from the 10-cent-an-hour increase granted on March 31 to employees of the Hammond Redwood Lumber Company of California—the largest redwood producer in the world—by unanimous decision of the West Coast Lumber Commission, Chairman Kizer said.

Norwegian Children Work

Nazi puppet Vidkun Quisling's youth organization will send a "large contingent" of Norwegian boys and girls to work on farms in Germany this summer, the Nazi newspaper, *Aftenposten*, declared in an article reported to the OWI.

**FOR WOMEN ONLY:
HERE'S THAT JOB
ON VICTORY LINE**

American women now are indispensable for Victory; 12,000 men a day go into the armed services; 18- and 19-year-olds are off to war. To give them the equipment they must have, more women are needed on the labor front this year. The following information, compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau, tells how the women can help:

What can you do in a war plant? You've never worked before. I've kept house all my life, says many a housewife.

"Of what use in winning a war is my experience?" Asks many a woman commercial artist, householder, worker, beauty-parlor operator, sales clerk, or jewelry worker. **YOU'D BE SURPRISED!**

If only you could see what women are doing with the skills they use at home, or in their hobbies, or in a peacetime job, to make the weapons of war for our boys overseas!

Women are at work on bombs, airplanes, tanks, ships, submarines, parachutes, rubber rafts, jeeps, trucks, and ambulances, on radios, bullets, shells and cannon. In all kinds of jobs from the painstaking task of making tiny time fuses to the exacting job of operating huge electric cranes, women are proving their mettle and merit.

From coast to coast, from Canada to Mexico, women are amazing factory executives and workers who are old hands on skilled machine jobs. Women are even surprising themselves. However tired they may be at the end of the day, they find satisfaction in doing a hard war job they never dreamed they could do.

If other women can learn quickly a new use for the skill they've had at home, or at work, so can you. If you love doing things with your hands, if you have a mechanical turn of mind, you too can do a war job.

ON THE PRODUCTION AND ASSEMBLY LINE:

If you sewed on buttons, or made buttonholes, on a machine, you can learn to do spot welding on airplane parts.

If you've made garments on an electric sewing machine, you can learn to make parachutes or fabric covering for airplane wings, or uniforms for soldiers, sailors, or marines.

If you've done fine embroidery, or made jewelry, you can learn to do assembly on time fuses, radio tubes, or control instruments for airplanes or submarines.

If you've used an electric mixer in your kitchen, you can learn to run a drill press.

If you've been a manicurist, you can learn to do hand filing of rough edges off metal parts. If you've polished silver on an electric buffing wheel, you can learn to do burning.

If you've made plaster-of-paris plaques and figures, you can learn to do core making.

If you've sprayed plants in the garden, you can learn to do spraying of parts for bombers or army trucks.

If you've majored in physics or chemistry, no matter how long ago, you can learn to work in the chemical laboratory of a munitions plant, or do heat-treating of metal, or test munitions parts with gases or other measuring devices.

If you've followed recipes exactly in making cake, you can learn to load shells.

If you've washed pots and pans, you can learn to degrease metal parts for assembly.

If you've washed windows, you can learn to polish the nose of a bomber before final inspection.

If you've used a screw driver at home, you can learn to use one in a war factory.

If you've taken household gadgets apart and put them together again, you can learn to assemble small parts for tanks, submarines, or airplanes.

If you're mechanically inclined, you can learn to run a lathe, milling machine, or other machines that women are operating.

ON INSPECTION:

If you've been a good housekeeper, spotting every speck of dust, you can learn to be a good inspector of war equipment.

If you've picked over and sorted

dried beans or berries, you can learn to inspect and sort small nut-nuts parts.

If you've packed your husband's suitcase, you can learn to inspect and pack parachutes.

ON SERVICING PRODUCTION AND PLANT:

If you've ever done commercial drawing, you can learn to do drafting.

If you've ever cut and made your own dresses, you can learn to trace patterns for battleships.

If you've ironed your sheets in an electric mangle, you can learn to run a blueprint machine.

If you've ever kept accounts at home or in business, you can learn to keep plant production records.

If you've wheeled a baby carriage, you can push bins of supplies.

If you've driven a car, you can drive a small factory truck or jitney and trailer.

If you've been a store clerk, or had charge of a table at a church fair or charity bazaar, you can learn to work in a tool crib or the store-room.

If you've been a Girl Scout leader, you can learn to be a factory counselor, or adviser, to girls on the job.

ON PLANT MAINTENANCE:

If you've replaced blown-out fuses in your home, or repaired your electric toaster, you can learn to be an electrician's helper.

If you've hung your own curtain rods and repaired your own window screens, you can learn to be a carpenter's helper.

If you've swept and dusted, you can help with the factory house-keeping.

If you've prepared meals for your family, you can help in the factory cafeteria, or with the portable canteens.

ARE YOU READY?

American women, more used to mechanical gadgets in their homes than any other women in the world, are fortunate in having experience to help them make a record as soldiers of production in war work.